

ENVIRONMENTAL

NEWSLETTER

WESTERN REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE

U.S. Army Environmental Center

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*Army Roundup 2002 Topics
Discussed in Sparks, NV*

*Fort Lewis &
Environmental Compliance*



R OUNDUP

FROM THE EDITOR**REO ROUNDUP 2002**

Jerry Owens
Chief, WREO

This year, the Army's Western and Central Regional Environmental Offices collaborated to sponsor the Army Day at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regions 6, 8, 9, and 10 Federal Facilities Conference in Sparks, NV. The Army Regional Roundup 2002 provided a forum focused on new and developing laws, regulations, and associated Army/DoD policies. Roundup 2002 presented environmental issues and priorities related to maintaining military readiness and environmental stewardship.

The wide range of topics covered during the Roundup 2002 and the Western Regions Federal Facilities Conference provided a mutual exchange of information between presenters and attendees.

Roundup 2002 session topics included Army Transformation, Environmental Management Systems (EMS), Encroachment and Military Readiness in the West, Sustainable Installations and Ranges, Ordnance

and Explosives, Natural Resources, Cultural Resources and Installation Compliance. The session began with a presentation on EPA Perspectives, Planning, Prevention Compliance, Site Remediation, and Federal Facilities Enforcement, presented by Greg Snyder and Elliott Gilberg from Headquarters, EPA.

The theme for the Western Regions Federal Facilities Conference was "Preserving Our Nation's Strength – Protecting the Environment." The session papers for the Army Day are available as text on the USAEC Web page. A CD containing the session papers is also available.

The first day had individual meeting days for the services, for example, Army Day. The second and third days had plenary sessions in the morning and workshops in the afternoon. The luncheon with John Paul Woodley Jr., Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Environmental), was held on the second day, and the town hall meeting with COL Stan Lillie, USAEC,

was held that evening. Michael Cain, representing the Army Secretariat, spoke at the plenary session on the third day.

Roundup 2002 Information Questionnaire gathered feedback regarding preferences for future Roundup conferences. Participants most frequently selected "big picture" environmental issues specific to the DoD and Army. Other recommendations for future meetings included policy changes, planning /National Environmental Policy Act, Army Transformation updates, technical manual data lists, watershed management, storm water management, comprehensive master planning, transformation of installation management, stakeholder involvement, and linking EMS with programs.

Our gratitude is extended to the expert speakers, all of whom gave outstanding presentations. We also thank everyone who attended and supported Roundup 2002.

WESTERN REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE NEWSLETTER

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Commander, USAEC **COL James M. De Paz**
Deputy Commander **Dr. Kenneth Juris**
Chief, WREO **Gerald F. Owens**
Chief of Staff **LTC James A. Price**
Chief of Public Affairs **Robert DiMichele**

EPA REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONFERENCE

Tom Kelly
Federal Activities Officer
Contributing Writer

The Region 9 Federal Facilities Program, in a joint effort with Regions 6, 8, and 10, held the Western Regions Federal Facility Conference in Sparks, NV, on 14-16 May 2002. The conference was attended by 316 people. There were five workshops on the first day and 44 breakout sessions on the second and third days. This conference was coordinated with the U.S. Army's Environmental Roundup. John Paul Woodley Jr., Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Environmental), gave the keynote address for the conference.

ARMY ROUNDUP TOPICS DISCUSSED IN SPARKS, NV, 14 MAY 2002



WREO Staff, Contributing Writers

ENCROACHMENT AND MILITARY READINESS IN THE WEST

Marine Corps Leads the Way to National Awareness

Pat Christman of the Marines' Western Regional Environmental Office (REO), Camp Pendleton, CA, returned to the Roundup this year as a guest speaker. Pat had first presented the "Course to Conflict" briefing at the 1999 Roundup. This was a prescient alert on the growing threat of encroachment against military readiness. Since he developed the original presentation, it was revised and updated over the years and used in many venues. The briefing, it is fair to say, became the catalyst for awareness by leadership in both the executive and legislative branches and has served the nation well by raising the issue of encroachment to the national level.

Updated and revised to reflect current development, Pat's presentation at this year's Roundup was again both compelling and dramatic. He described the impact of the many factors impinging on the military readiness in the West in general and the Marine Corps at Camp Pendleton in particular. The message is clear, and as a result of effective communicators such as Pat, the leadership in the DoD and Congress is now addressing remedies such as in the Readiness and Range Preservation Initiative (RRPI) (see adjacent box). Thanks to military-minded environmental professionals like Pat Christman, we are on the way to "military readiness in balance with environmental stewardship."

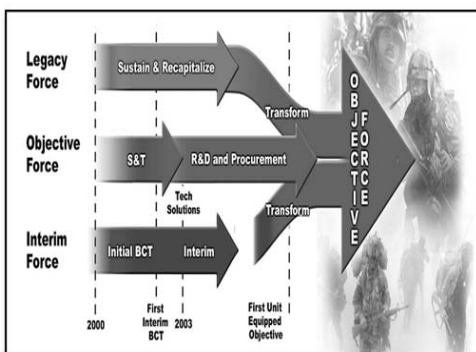
READINESS AND RANGE PRESERVATION INITIATIVE (RRPI)

Just what were the clarifications requested?

Original Components:

- ◆ **Endangered Species Act (ESA)** - utilizes Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) in lieu of Critical Habitat Designation.
- ◆ **Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)** - defines "harassment" to focus on biologically significant effects.
- ◆ **Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)** - pertains to judge's recommendation that Congress address inflexible requirements regarding Farallon de Medinilla (FDM) training range in Western Pacific.
- ◆ **Clean Air Act (CAA)** - addresses flexibility for ensuring emissions from military training and testing are consistent with State Implementation Plans (SIP) to facilitate deployment of new weapons systems and base closure/realignment.
- ◆ **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act/Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (RCRA/CERCLA)** - confirms that military munitions are subject to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Military Munitions Rule (MMR) (RCRA) while on ranges, and that cleanup of operating ranges is not required so long as material stays on the range with provisions for addressing imminent or substantial endangerment on the range under CERCLA.
- ◆ **Cooperative Buffer Zone Acquisition** - allows military to work with conservation groups to address urban encroachment.
- ◆ **Conveyance of Surplus Property** - provides authority to transfer surplus property without charge to state and local government and private organizations for conservation purposes.

ARMY TRANSFORMATION – INTERIM BRIGADE COMBAT TEAMS

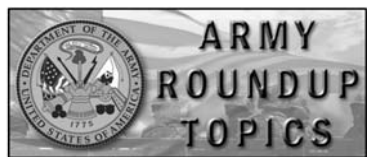


Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) and the Stryker Brigades

Editor's note: Interim Brigade Combat Teams or IBCTs was a mouthful, so the Army recently dubbed these new medium brigades Stryker Brigades – adapting the name of the new Interim Armored Vehicle. The Stryker was named in honor of two Medal of Honor recipients: PFC Stuart Stryker, who served in World War II, and SPC Robert Stryker, who served in Vietnam. PFC Stuart Stryker posthumously received the Medal of Honor for leading an attack near Wesel, Germany that captured more than 200 enemy soldiers and freed three American pilots. SPC Robert Stryker was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for saving the life of fellow soldiers near Loc Ninh, Vietnam.

LTC Tony Price, Executive Officer of the U.S. Army Environmental Center, briefed Roundup attendees regarding the transformation of seven Army Brigades from heavy and

(Continued on page 4)



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light to the new medium configuration using the Light Armored Vehicle as both a troop transporter and gun platform. "Transformation," initiated by the Army, has become a buzzword around the Pentagon as all services have been given the word by the Commander in Chief to get ready for asymmetrical warfare in the 21st century.

LTC Price covered the structure and doctrine involved, which includes reference to legacy, interim and objective force concepts. "Legacy" is that which will remain from existing conventional warfighting formations and capabilities. The "objective" force is a decade away with yet-to-be-developed

weapons systems and tactics. Getting there, with quicker deployment than heavy forces and more lethal force than light forces, is the "interim" concept that GEN Shinseki has envisioned.

In order to ensure that environmental aspects of this transformation are addressed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), preparation of EIS is currently under way. Indeed, five of the seven Stryker Brigades will be transformed in the areas serviced

by the Central and Western Regional Environmental Offices.

Bill VanHoesen from Fort Lewis (two Strykers), Doug Johnson from U.S. Army Alaska, and Alvin Char, U.S. Army Hawaii, were on the panel with LTC Price. They explained what their installation staff were currently doing to identify and consider environmental concerns as well as outreach activities necessary to communicate with the public.



EPA PERSPECTIVES

Planning, Prevention & Compliance, Site Remediation

Elliott Gilberg, Associate Director, Federal Facilities Enforcement Office, and Greg Snyder from Headquarters, EPA addressed the Roundup with their observations on the military environmental program. They expressed their appreciation for having been invited to address the Army audience.

Their comments led to a lively discussion concerning trends and statistics and Federal Facilities Enforcement actions. It was generally acknowledged that the military was out ahead with their environmental programs and further along in environmental management than the civilian federal agencies. In fact, most of the plenary session speakers were military, and many of the breakout sessions on the agenda for the Western Federal Facilities Conference held the following two days were put on by the military.

Environmental Management Systems (EMS) is the wave of the future, and EPA Headquarters is attempting to incorporate EMS into their compliance programs, as directed by Christy Todd Whitman, EPA, Administrator.

TRANSFORMATION TO INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT AND EMS

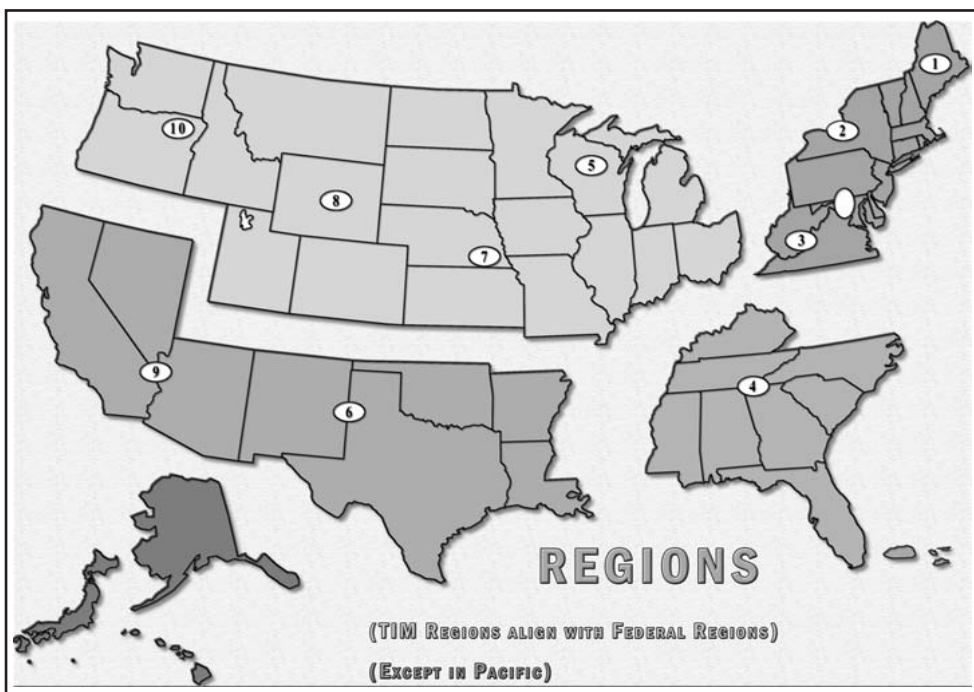
Moving like an Express Train

A complex subject combined with enthusiasm and energy worthy of an express train — that was the briefing given by LTC Jan Kozlowski, Office of the Director of Environmental Programs.

LTC Kozlowski — trying to paint a moving train — filled in participants on the latest developments in Transformation

of Installation Management (TIM), supportive of, but not to be confused with, Transformation of the Army. Expected to be operational this October, regionalization of installation management will promote consistent standards across the Army, support transformation of the Army and integrate the Active Army and Army Reserve Base Operations (BASOPS).

(Continued on page 5)



TRANSFORMATION TO INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT AND EMS



(Continued from page 4)

There will be seven regions, four in CONUS plus one each in Europe, the Pacific and Korea. The garrison commanders will report to the regional directors and be senior-rated by the Senior Mission Commander. The regional directors will report to the Director, Installation Management Agency (IMA), Major General Anders B. Aadland, who will work for the Assistant Chief of Staff, Installation Management.

A major change at many installations will be the transfer of the Directorate of Plans, Training and Mobilization (DPTM) to the garrison staff. That means that the Director of Public Works, the Environmental Chief and the DPTM will all belong to the same organization and work for the same commander. This should greatly facilitate the coordination of environmental issues across the Sustainment, Restoration, Modernization (SRM, what used to be called O&M), the Environmental, and the Integrated Training Area Management programs.

CONUS regions will have an environmental staff of about 15 to

accomplish staff supervision of the installations in EMS, environmental support to training, sustainability, compliance and conservation activities. OCONUS regions will have slightly fewer personnel. The major commands (MACOMs) will retain some environmental staff for mission support in planning such as NEPA, Compliance and EMS. The IMA will have regional teams, with each team including an environmental specialist. The existing Regional Environmental Offices will continue to support the installations, the new IMA Regions and the MACOMs. An additional Regional Environmental Office is planned for the Pacific.

EMS is imbedded in TIM and will be reflected in the new version of Army Regulation 200-1, Army Environmental Programs. The new Army regulation will be reorganized around the five ISO 14001 EMS areas of organizational policy statement, planning, implementation and operations, checking and corrective action, and management reviews.

As LTC Kozlowski says, "EMS will lead to sustainable installations."

JUST WHAT IS "SUSTAINABILITY"?

A New Term for an Intuitive Concept

Sustainability is emerging as a principal theme of the new millennium. The 30th anniversary of both Earth Day and the creation of the EPA in the United States provides the symbolic context linking America's past environmental performance to our future needs.

Sustainability is basically a concept regarding the interconnection of the environment, the economy and social equity. It is inspired by the freedom we have been blessed with as a nation and our appreciation for the goodness of nature. It is a journey — a path forward — through which we demonstrate responsibility for our future legacy. It is a vision, an aspiration, for a better life for our future generations.

SUSTAINABLE INSTALLATIONS

Key to Long-term Readiness

U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) has taken a major step in implementing an idea that was conceived from the March 2000 Senior Environmental Leadership Conference Campaign Plan. Terry Austin from Fort Lewis gave a primer on the Installation Sustainability Program, which was the subject of a more detailed presentation by COL Luke Green, garrison commander during the EPA Federal Facilities Conference, which followed the Roundup.

In July 2000, Lieutenant General Lawson Magruder, the FORSCOM Deputy Commander, initiated the program in a letter in which he stated "an integrated strategy that engages all stakeholders [is needed] to ensure that our installations are positioned to continue their proud record of service to our nation indefinitely." The strategy is a continuing process that requires active engagement of operators, installation staff, regulators, and the local community to create and achieve long-term sustainability goals.

We will either set up this stuff now and work towards these goals ... or I will set up my successors 10-15 years now for a certain fall. We won't do that."

- LTG Hill
I Corps Commander, Fort Lewis, WA
7 Feb 02

The key steps in the program are to:

- ◆ Articulate the environmental issues that compromise installation sustainability
- ◆ Establish an ongoing dialogue through annual meetings between the Command and external partners to set and track progress towards long-range sustainability goals and
- ◆ Develop plans for moving towards these goals.

FORSCOM has set an aggressive schedule to implement this program, which began early fiscal year 2001 at Fort Bragg, NC, the initial installation. Fort Lewis began with a workshop this February in Tacoma, WA. Forts Hood and Carson are scheduled for FY02 with Forts Campbell, Polk, Stewart, Irwin and McPherson in the following fiscal years.

The effect of the TIM on the Installation Sustainability Program (ISP) is uncertain at this point. It appears that the goals and plans of an ISP would serve well as a region's EMS per requirement of Executive Order (EO) 13148- Leadership in Environmental Management, 22 April 2000. ISO 14001 would serve as the EMS, with the ISPs providing the vision and direction.

This would also meet the EO requirement for compliance through pollution prevention plans. Continuing management of the ISP integrates well with the oversight function of the Environmental Quality Control Committee, which has long been a requirement of AR 200-1.



SUSTAINABLE RANGES AND TRAINING AREAS

An Essential Part of the Whole Installation

The Army has a non-negotiable contract with the American public to fight and win the nation's wars, defend its borders, and support its national policies and objectives. To meet these objectives, the Army must train as it fights under conditions that are realistic as well as challenging. Therefore, training ranges, including maneuver land, must realistically portray combat conditions.

The range is a focal point for testing and training of individual soldiers and units. Training areas are included in the larger definition of a range – but it is important also to distinguish training areas as a separate entity to highlight the need for maneuver training.

The installation includes cantonment or improved areas such as barracks and motor pools and associated facilities of the post as well the ranges and training area. So installation sustainability must include ranges and training areas as a subset with unique mission and land use.

Joan VanDervort, of CALIBRE Services, speaking on behalf of the HQ Department of the Army, Directorate of Training, ODCS, G-3 (formerly ODCSOPS) is quite motivated when talking about the Army's approach to preserving the ability to train as it fights. Many would say that Desert Storm was won at Fort Irwin – the National Training Center – and Joan would likely agree.

She explains that encroachment on military installations is resulting in a continuing loss of testing and training space along with increasingly unrealistic training options. This results in a slow but progressive loss of training capability – a "death by a thousand paper cuts" (restrictions). There also is a disproportionate environmental compliance burden for the military versus surrounding areas. Uncertain environmental legal interpretations raise concerns for the future. Encroachment on military testing and training activities puts the lives of soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines at risk. Hence, the OSD is seeking targeted legislative and regulatory initiatives on selected environmental statutes from Congress through the



RRPI. DoD desires to balance national defense imperatives with environmental responsibilities. Clarification of existing environmental laws, regulations and policies is being requested to provide flexibility to accommodate

both military needs and environmental protection. This will forestall the extension of laws never intended for application to military readiness activities. The RRPI promotes DoD's continuing commitment to environmental stewardship and long-term range and training area sustainability by ensuring that no element of the initiative results in an overall negative impact to the environment. The RRPI claims it has no impact whatsoever on DoD's obligations and does not seek total exemption or rollbacks of environmental laws.

The key points are:

- ◆ Live testing and training are essential
- ◆ Encroachment-induced restrictions are limiting realistic preparations for combat
- ◆ Targeted legislation, regulations and administrative strategies are needed to provide flexibility to accommodate both military needs and environmental protection, and
- ◆ The military's outstanding environmental stewardship will continue.

As OSD seeks to improve the sustainability of ranges through the legislative imitative process, the Army has begun implementation of its Sustainable Range Program (SRP) to improve the way in which it designs, manages, and uses its ranges to meet its mission responsibilities. The goal of the Army's SRP is to maximize the capability, availability, and accessibility of ranges and training land to support doctrinal training and testing requirements, mobilization and deployments. The SRP is founded on three tenets: information excellence, ensuring the Army has the best available data and science related to its operations, environmental characteristics, and environmental impacts on its ranges and training lands; integrated management, ensuring that the major management functions (operations and safety, facilities and environmental management) are integrated at all levels to support the training and testing mission; and outreach, improving public understanding of the Army's requirements and importance of training.

Bottom line: Sustaining readiness and protecting the environment – we can do both.



LIVING SUSTAINABLY



Mike Flannery
Army REC Region 10
Contributing Writer

What Are Solar Capital, Earth Capital and Sustainability?

Our existence, lifestyles, and economies depend completely on the sun and earth. We can think of energy from the sun as solar capital. And we can think of the planet's air, water, soil wildlife and minerals — and natural purification, recycling, and pest control processes — as Earth capital. The term "environment" is often used to describe these life support systems.

Environmentalists and many scientists believe that we are depleting and degrading the Earth's capital at an accelerating rate as our population increases and demands on the Earth's resources and natural processes increase exponentially. Others, mostly economists, disagree. They contend that there are no limits to human population growth and economic growth that can't be overcome by human ingenuity and technology.

A sustainable system is one that survives and functions over some specified time and that attains its full expected life span. A sustainable society manages its economy and population size without exceeding all or part of the planet's ability to absorb environmental insults, replenish its resources and sustain human and other life over a specified period — usually hundreds or thousands of years. During this period, it satisfies the needs of its people without degrading or depleting Earth capital and thereby jeopardizing the prospects of current and future generations.

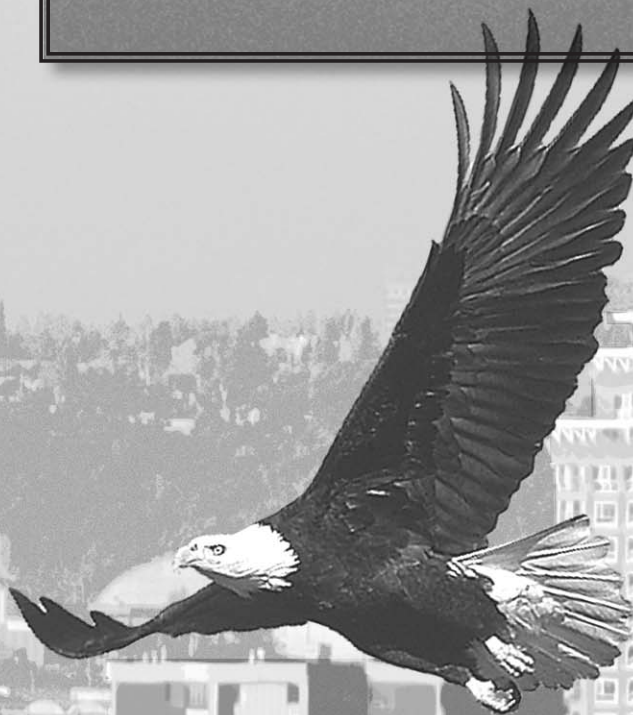
Similarly, a sustainable military installation is one that through outreach engages all stakeholders to secure a strategy that ensures its long-term viability.

AN ILLUSTRATION: LIVING SUSTAINABLY

That means living off income and not depleting the capital that supplies the income. Imagine that you inherit \$1 million. If you invest this capital at, say, 10 percent interest, you will have a sustainable annual income of \$100,000. That is, you can spend up to \$100,000 a year without touching your capital.

Suppose you develop a taste for travel or a yacht — or all your relatives move in with you. If you spend \$200,000 a year, your million dollars will be gone by the 7th year. Even if you spend just \$110,000 a year, you will be bankrupt early in the 18th year. The lesson here is a very old one: Don't eat the goose that lays the golden egg. Deplete your capital and you move from a sustainable to an unsustainable lifestyle.

The same lesson applies to Earth capital, the natural ecological services that support all life. With the help of solar energy, natural biological, chemical and geological processes developed over billions of years can indefinitely renew the air, water, topsoil, forests, grasslands and wildlife upon which we and other species depend. This is true so long as we don't use these potentially renewable resources faster than they are replenished.





ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES

Munitions Update

The EPA Military Munitions Rule (MMR) has been in existence since August of 1997. It addresses what the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) had remained silent on for decades, namely, when a munitions becomes a (hazardous) waste. Larry Webber, from the Range Operations Support Branch (USAEC), went on to state that since its publication, 25 states have adopted the EPA MMR while nine have adopted the rule with amendments. The remaining 16 states have yet to act.

The Munitions Rule Implementation Council published the DoD Implementation Policy in 1998. It is being re-written for clarity by the Operational and Environmental Executive Steering Committee for Munitions (OEESCM). Publication either as a DoD Instruction or Regulation is expected later this year.

Larry stated that the Munitions Action Plan (MAP) that defines the munitions life cycle and provides a course of program improvements was approved by the Deputy Secretary of Defense in March of this year. It is available to the general public and can be found on DENIX at www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Library/Munitions/MAPCRD/intronoticemap.html.

The MAP describes the five life-cycle components as acquisition and production; use on operational test and training ranges; stockpile and demilitarization; and response to unexploded ordnance (UXO) and constituents. The MAP was developed to correct a material weakness cited several years ago by DoD under the Fiscal Managers Integrity Act.

The Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment Safety and Occupational Health) requested an Army Audit Agency review of compliance with the EPA MMR that was conducted in 2001. The draft findings address implementation, compliance, financial reporting and management controls.

The question that each environmental program manager should address is — does my installation have a munitions rule team that is headed by the logistics activity responsible for military munitions? Is this team trained and functional, or — by default — is the EPA MMR my sole responsibility?

INSTALLATION MILITARY MUNITIONS RULE (IMMR) TEAM:

- ◆ Ammunition Manager
- ◆ Ammunition Supply Point Manager
- ◆ Quality Assurance Specialist - Ammunition (QASA)
- ◆ Explosives Safety Officer
- ◆ Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Personnel
- ◆ Trainer
- ◆ Range Officer
- ◆ Public Affairs Officer
- ◆ Environmental Attorney
- ◆ Environmental Specialist

PRIVATE LANDS INITIATIVE

Innovation from the U.S. Army Environmental Center

Land-use planners have long understood the need for consolidated planning across political boundaries. Collaborative interaction between adjacent land managers predates the U.S. Constitution; however, tools necessary to support federal missions and natural resource conservation requirements across public-private land mosaics are increasingly ineffective. The nation's modern regulatory system and resource-constrained climate increasingly confounds this cooperation, but a new tool has become effective in joint land management.

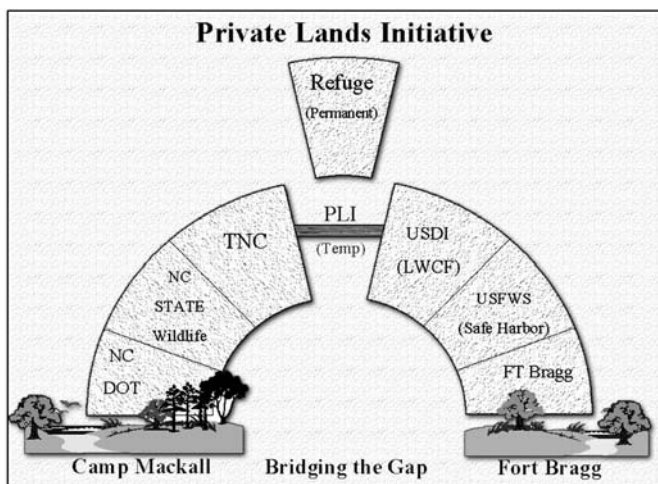
Jeff Springer of the U.S. Army

Environmental Center's Conservation Division explained that the tool is a Cooperative Agreement (CA) that was signed in 1995 by Fort Bragg, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and the U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC). This was an idea

of Scott Belfit (see footnote) of the Natural Resources Branch of the USAEC Conservation Division. The agreement enables the cost sharing of the acquisition of conservation encumbrances in the vicinity of Fort Bragg, NC, and helps both the red-cockaded woodpecker and the U.S. soldiers training at Fort Bragg.

Conservation encumbrances are land purchases by TNC or the purchase of perpetuity deed restrictions by TNC. All acquisitions

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CAPEHART-WHERRY FAMILY HOUSING COMES OF AGE



Need for Armywide Approach for Capehart-Wherry Era (1949-1962) Housing

Over half of the Army's family housing inventory, a total of 19,036 buildings, was built between 1949 and 1962. These are collectively known as Capehart and Wherry Era housing.

All Capehart and Wherry Era housing will be 50 years old in the next 10 years and subject to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 — a time-consuming, complex project-by-project review requirement.

The net effect is a major NHPA compliance requirement minus an Armywide programmatic approach, as Jeff Springer said, briefing the Roundup attendees.

The answer to this yeoman's task was to develop a type of programmatic agreement that would both satisfy the requirement and diminish the administrative burden at the installation. Dr. Dave Guldenzopf, as the acting chief of the Cultural Resources Branch at the U.S. Army Environmental Center,

was responsible for the development of this agreement.

The benefits of this Armywide Capehart-Wherry era housing programmatic approach are many. Among them is the elimination of all installation Section 106 requirements such as for privatization under the Residential Communities Initiative (RCI).

Delays due to Section 106 compliance in demolition; renovation; and transfer, sale and lease are avoided and an economy of scale for mitigation is introduced. Centralized funding of the effort from Headquarters, Department of the Army, as a one-time project requirement, caps an otherwise

huge increase in installation NHPA requirements.

In short, this innovative thinking will eliminate installation Section 106 compliance requirements for over one-half of all Army family housing for rehabilitation; renovation; demolition and transfer, sale, or lease out of federal ownership.



INSTALLATION COMPLIANCE PANEL

Fort Carson and Fort Lewis Approaches that Work

Richard Pilatzke, Water Programs Manager at Fort Carson, joined by Tom Curcio, Environmental Compliance Inspection Chief at Fort Lewis; volunteered to bring an installation perspective to the Roundup.

Richard mentioned that although the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) was enacted in 1986, it wasn't until EO 13148 in 2000 that the military began to report on the release of munitions. For calendar year 1999, it was limited to open burning/open detonation and chemical weapons demilitarization. This expanded to include all munitions for calendar year 2001, which was scheduled for reporting in July 2002. This required a database development to determine the amount of munitions fired at Fort Carson, along with the quantity of constituents that were released to determine if they exceeded the EPCRA thresholds.

Lead, lead compounds, copper, nitroglycerin and white phosphorus exceeded their respective thresholds at Fort Carson. Lead may be reportable by just about every installation that

has ranges. It appears that the "green ammo" initiative undertaken by the Army for small arms ammunition will eventually have a positive effect in this regard. Database management is a continuing effort and requires close cooperation with the logisticians on the installation.

Tom explained how through internal inspections Fort Lewis sought to reduce liability and the potential for enforcement actions. The Fort Lewis program also enhances relationships with the environmental regulators while at the same time protecting the chain of command. Plus, as Tom says, "It's the right thing to do."

As an integral part of the Directorate of Public Works ISO 14001 EMS, these internal inspections cover four of five EMS areas: planning, implementing, checking, and review.

Tom said that making compliance work requires strong command support from the commanding general, and garrison commanders all the way to battalion commanders. That is

(Continued on page 16)



THE ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

It All Started with Lewis and Clark (see footnote)

Michael Cain from the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army Environmental Safety and Occupational Health (ESOH) addressed a plenary session of the Western Federal Facilities Conference and covered the evolution of and current environmental program within the Army. His briefing included remarks on the following topics:

- ◆ Sustainable Ranges and Installations
- ◆ ESOH Integration with Acquisition
- ◆ Pollution Prevention/Compliance Integration
- ◆ MACOM and Installation Support
- ◆ Environmental Integration
- ◆ Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) and Active Sites Restoration
- ◆ Innovative Technology
- ◆ Public Outreach
- ◆ International Programs

Michael also mentioned several issues of concern at the Pentagon, including:

- ◆ DoD ranges and airspace/seaspace face increasing demands
- ◆ Encroachment of DoD lands, airspace and seaspace threatens access to vital test and training areas
- ◆ The threats are diverse and long term
- ◆ Sustainable Readiness offers an approach to be explored

He relayed that there has been significant change in the ESOH role in acquisition programs in the past two years. First, there are environmental requirements for each program manager and second, ESOH is now integrated into the decision process of major programs.

He discussed the importance that is now being placed on Environment Management Systems (EMS) and developments regarding Transformation of Installation Management (TIM).

EMS:

- ◆ Creates a corporate structure with sole focus on efficient and effective installation management
- ◆ Mission commanders can concentrate on readiness
- ◆ Mission commanders still influence critical issues through the rating chain and Installation Board of Directors

- ◆ Promotes consistent standards and equitable service across the Army
 - ◆ Installation to installation
 - ◆ Equity among tenants
 - ◆ Enables resourcing to standard
- ◆ Enhances Army transformation
 - ◆ Enables development of multi-function installations to support evolving structure/needs
 - ◆ Provides maximum management flexibility through geographic vs. functional focus
- ◆ Integrates Active and Army Reserve.

He closed by referring to the following remarks by the Army Chief of Staff.

"An important part of the Army's transformation is our continued emphasis on caring for the training lands that sustain and enable Army readiness."

General Eric K. Shinseki
Chief of Staff, United States Army



Footnote:

In 2003-2006 the nation will celebrate the Bicentennial of the "Journey of Discovery" led by Army Captains Merriweather Lewis and William Clark. The Corps of Discovery set out upon a great American adventure at the request of President Thomas Jefferson. In seeking a northwest passage, they journeyed over 8,000 miles and, in accordance with the Commander in Chief's directions, they identified and catalogued hundreds of previously unknown species of plants and animals they encountered. They also met and communicated with numerous American Indian tribes. Thus, the Army's environmental stewardship really did begin with Lewis and Clark.

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD)



The National Guard's Civil Support Teams Are Ready

LTC (now COL) Mike McCaffree, Commander of the 10th Weapons of Mass Destruction – Civil Support Team (WMD-CST), Washington National Guard, briefed a plenary session of the Western Federal Facilities Conference on the capabilities of his team – one of many that are now ready around the nation.

One of the unheralded success stories when it comes to getting prepared for terrorism to hit the United States is the prescient effort to design, certify and field the WMD-CST now operational around the country. Approximately five years ago, Congress foresaw the need for a military capability to respond to chemical, biological or nuclear attacks on civilian targets. This response was to augment civil emergency first-responders with knowledge and equipment not normally found in the local fire, police and emergency medical services.

The National Guard was an obvious choice as they were closest to the local community and the state emergency management agencies and thus were a logical interface with community

emergency planners and responders. Additionally, being under the governor's control meant ready availability and freedom from the Posse Commitatus Act. Forming these 22-person full-time Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) teams in the National Guard had the additional advantage of gaining access to civilian-acquired skills such as medical, fire and law enforcement experience that are directly related to emergency response actions.

Initially 10 CSTs were organized to support the 10 standard federal regions. All of these teams are now operational. An additional 17 teams soon followed. There is widespread support in Congress and the Department of Defense for fielding a CST in every state and territory.

COL McCaffree related how qualified the members of his team are and their capability to deploy by air on short notice, which has been well rehearsed. His team and several others were on hand in Salt Lake City in case of terrorist attack during the recent Olympics. The mission of these teams, when called upon, is to respond

to an incident to assess and identify unknown chemical, biological agent or radiological presence and give technical advice and assistance and facilitate support to the on-scene commander.

Each CST has eight vehicles equipped with state-of-the-art commercial and military analysis equipment, to include gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer (GC/MS) and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) gear along with radiometers. The team members have up to Level A chemical, biological and radiation (CBR) protection, as may be required by the response. They also maintain computers and reach-back satellite communications capability to obtain analytic support from the Centers for Disease Control and the Army Medical Research Center for Infectious Diseases at Fort Detrick, MD.

COL McCaffree concluded by saying that Congress stipulated that all of these units be certified as ready by the Department of Defense – an indication of just how seriously their mission is taken in the support of homeland defense.

FORT LEWIS SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM

Managing Sustainability

In his briefing at the Western Federal Facilities Conference, COL Luke Green, garrison commander of Fort Lewis, defined sustainability as a term describing a state of community growth and development where present requirements are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

He stated that the program on which Fort Lewis has embarked will ensure that the environment will support mission accomplishment for the long haul.

It proactively addresses long-range issues with mission impact. It allows cooperative effort with the community, regulators and other stakeholders on common issues such as urban sprawl, noise, air and water pollution and energy use.

It also demonstrates leadership while enhancing the public's perception of their military. And it is the right thing to do.

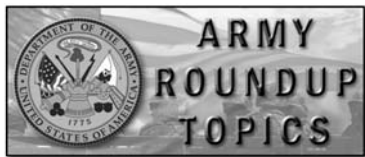
The approach is to establish a baseline through documentation and identify the significant environmental issues. Six focus areas have been identified:

- ◆ Sustainable training lands
- ◆ Infrastructure
- ◆ Energy
- ◆ Air quality
- ◆ Water supply and quality
- ◆ Material procurement/management

COL Green mentioned the ambitious goals set by the collaboration of the Installation Sustainability Teams, which include stakeholder members. They appear in the accompanying box.

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FORT LEWIS SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM

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According to COL Green, here's what's next:

- ◆ Refine the goals, metrics, and planning team rosters
- ◆ Develop and implement initial five-year plans
- ◆ Monitor goal progress through the ISB
- ◆ Periodic reports to stakeholders
- ◆ Incorporate other points of the sustainability compass (social, economy, well-being)
- ◆ Expand Emergency Management System (EMS) throughout the installation
- ◆ Metric development and benchmarking
- ◆ Continued support from MACOM (FORSCOM)
- ◆ Federal Network for Sustainability; EMS Multi-State Working Group
- ◆ Projects (expand existing and develop new)

This program is both ambitious and impressive and has gotten the attention of both EPA Region 10 and the Washington Department of Ecology as a proactive model of new age environmental management.

FORT LEWIS GOALS

1. Reduce traffic congestion and air emissions by 85 percent by 2025
2. Reduce air pollutants from training without a reduction in training activity
3. Reduce stationary source air emissions by 85 percent by 2025
4. Sustain all activities on post using renewable energy sources and generate all electricity on post by 2025
5. All facilities adhere to the SPiRiT Platinum standard for sustainable facilities by 2025
6. Cycle all material used to achieve ZERO net waste by 2025
7. Obtain a healthy, resilient Fort Lewis and regional lands that support training, ecosystem, cultural and economic values by 2025
8. Recover all listed and candidate federal species in South Puget Sound Region
9. Cascade water use to achieve ZERO discharge of waste waters by 2025
10. Reduce Fort Lewis potable water consumption by 75 percent by 2025
11. Fort Lewis contributes no pollutants to groundwater and has remediated all contaminated groundwater by 2025
12. Develop an effective regional aquifer and watershed management program by 2012

MILITARY READINESS AND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

USAEC Commander Addresses Town Hall Meeting

COL Stan Lillie has been Commander of the U.S. Army Environmental Center at Aberdeen Proving Ground for the past two years. At an after-hours gathering or "Town Hall" meeting with the Army representatives at the Western Federal Facilities Conference, he shared some of his observations on the state of the military's progress in dealing with maintaining readiness and environmental stewardship issues.

In referring to the Readiness and Range Preservation Initiative (RRPI), COL Lillie was optimistic. "Who would have thought two years ago," he said,

"that the DoD would be asked by the Congress to address the impact of environmental constraints on readiness?" There were some rough bumps in the road regarding the misconceptions by environmentalists — some of it intentional. And media misinformation as to the real intentions of the military, which was to seek clarity and not "exemptions from environmental laws," did not help. Nevertheless, with increased outreach, progress is being made. In time, most if not all of the RRPI provisions (see box, page 3) will likely prevail.

The DoD has embarked on a multi-

faceted effort to improve readiness today and in the future. As part of that effort, DoD is recommending that Congress clarify the way that several provisions of environmental laws apply to military training and testing activities. For the most part, these changes simply confirm the way existing laws and regulations are currently administered, thereby safeguarding these existing practices against litigation seeking to overturn them. From an environmental perspective, each element of the package ranges from neutral to strongly positive

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

*Remarks by Assistant Deputy
Under Secretary of Defense for Environment*



John Paul Woodley,
Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
(Environment)

John Paul Woodley, ADUSD (Environment), addressed the opening plenary session of the Western Federal Facilities Conference held in Sparks, NV, 15-16 May 2002. He also attended a luncheon in his honor hosted by the Central and Western Regional Environmental Offices.

In his plenary address, Woodley gave an overview of the DoD environmental program in the following major areas:

◆ **Mission Sustainability:** Sustaining DoD's training landscape is essential to our national defense. DoD's Readiness and Range Preservation Initiative (RRPI) is in essence an effort to seek legal and regulatory support for sustaining DoD's training landscape.

◆ **Environmental Management Systems (EMS):** DoD is adopting EMS and will utilize EMS to manage DoD activities, including the impacts of DoD training, and to reduce risk and negative impacts to the environment. Woodley added that EMS could be utilized to help manage range operations and cooperative agreements with conservation organizations, establishing buffer zones, and managing dedicated areas for biodiversity. He noted that Region 10 DoD installations, including Fort Lewis, are among the DoD EMS pacesetters.

◆ **Encroachment:** Woodley noted that encroachment is a critical issue at many DoD installations, and that DoD is seeking to protect installations from urban sprawl with the creation of easements and buffer zones. He also noted that the aforementioned FY 2003 legislation (RRPI) was intended to provide some clarifications that would protect DoD installations from various encroachment issues.

In his luncheon talk to the military representatives at the conference, Woodley gave some additional background on just how the RRPI came about. He mentioned that there were lessons learned, but under the pressure of national security and demands for action by the Congress, limited progress has been made. With increased attention on outreach to stakeholders and communication of the intent, additional progress will be made in the months ahead in maintaining military readiness in balance with environmental stewardship.



MILITARY READINESS AND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

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in its effects. From a readiness perspective, however, these amendments are of great significance.

COL Lillie reflected on the internal reorganization of USAEC that he engineered to shift from the first generation environmental "pillars" to a configuration more aligned with the developmental and operational Army. The pollution prevention/compliance and acquisition technology division, plus the range and munitions division and the conservation division coupled with the regional environmental offices, are in tune with the way the Army is equipped and trained and are soon to be supported on a regional basis. Transformation of Installation Management (TIM) will be a challenge that holds promise for enhancing BASOPS support.

COL Lillie will hand the Center colors over to COL James De Paz on 1 August when he will transfer to the Department of Defense at the Pentagon as the Chief of the Full Dimension Protection Division, DCS for Programs.

He thanked all for their support of the Army's environmental program and wished everyone well in continuing to maintain military readiness in balance with environmental stewardship.

PRIVATE LANDS INITIATIVE

(Continued from page 8)

are done with willing sellers and based upon fair market values of the acquired assets. All acquisitions have provisions for low-impact soldier access to the conserved lands. Both encroachment by incompatible development in the vicinity of Fort Bragg and training restrictions due to environmental compliance are being reduced.

This idea was recently approved by the House of Representatives under the Cooperative Buffer Zone Acquisition proposal contained in the Department of Defense RRPI.

No doubt there are other situations at Army installations that could benefit from this innovative approach to countering encroachment. Fort Huachuca is actively pursuing a similar arrangement regarding water resources in the San Pedro River Riparian Zone.

Footnote:

For a detailed description of this initiative, see the article by Scott Farley and Scott Belfit in the Summer 2001 Federal Facilities Environmental Journal, which can be found on line at www.denix.osd.mil/denix/DoD/Pubs/news-ffej.html.

FORT LEWIS' INTERNAL ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE INSPECTION PROGRAM

AN INNOVATION TO AVOID REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

Curt Williams
Contributing Editor

SCOPE OF THE PROGRAM

The year 1998 marked the beginning of Fort Lewis' internal Environmental Compliance Inspection Team (ECIT) Program focusing initially on the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Evolving with positive growth over time, the program has expanded to address many other areas such as fuel storage/transfer, hazardous materials and underground storage tanks. As a major component to the Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS), this effort concentrates "internally" on a continuous basis to annually review all activities, ensuring daily routine operations remain within environmental compliance and precluding potential federal or state enforcement actions. A master organizational unit inspection



schedule is developed and coordinated with the G3 (Operations/Training) and the Inspector General Office (IG) to ensure that all activities and organizations throughout the installation are inspected internally a minimum of twice per year, without impacting on unit training and mission requirements. Command emphasis and support from the I Corps Commander to all unit and organizational activities has been a major contributor to the success of this program.

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

During shortages of resources (personnel, funding and time), Fort Lewis experimented with palmtop computers under two pounds in weight, portable color printers capable of operating from vehicle cigarette lighters, and digital cameras. The end state was intended to reduce inspection time in the field, expand area coverage, produce useful quality reports with example pictures and deliver them immediately to the organization, and provide a means to track the number of audits displaying any trends that may be developing. To date, the ECIT program, operated with a staff of five personnel, has a powerful automated

mechanism containing several types of pre-loaded checklists. These checklists are tailored to the type of area being looked at and include various types of inspections to be conducted (e.g., site visits, terrain walks, follow-ups and compliance units). This automated system allows instantly completed checklists with comments, accompanying colored photos, a cover and verification letter for the brigade commander and a means to track the issues through to resolution.

have been appointed at each unit level and include civilian and contractor-operated activities. There are approximately 250 ECOs currently at Fort Lewis. Additionally, there are over 500 unit technicians trained as hazardous waste technicians (HWTs) or hazardous material technicians (HMTs) assigned to all activities. Both the ECOs and unit HWTs are



responsible for conducting required quarterly unit training classes and weekly unit inspections per the checklists as designed and updated by the ECIT. Various phase levels of training are provided by the ECIT and the Environmental Services Section (Haz-Waste Management Office and Pollution Prevention Office) to either train new ECOs or unit HWTs/HMTs or teach them to conduct training within their own units and activities. The ECIT also provides on-the-spot training during routine scheduled or unannounced visits to offer direction and adjustments to the method a particular unit is using to deal with an environmental issue. Additionally, example standard operating procedures with proper environmental language are made available by the ECIT to all organizations and activities to assure that daily routine operations function to support the various organizations missions and help them stay focused on making wise environmental choices every day.

ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING

Environmental training serves as a major cornerstone to the success of Fort Lewis' internal compliance inspection program. Environmental Compliance Officers (ECOs) primarily consist of junior grade officers that

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE NEWSLETTER

As an added benefit to the installations compliance program, the Fort Lewis Web site contains a subset entitled Environmental Compliance Newsletter. This site provides a host of environmental information available for all units, activities and organizations on the installation. Types of pertinent information include new requirements from Fort Lewis Regulation 200-1, recognition of unit and individual environmental awards, upcoming environmental classes, training refresher courses and compliance inspection schedules. This effort is focused on providing useful tips to units and activities, as well as reminders and helpful facts to assist all organizations to maintain and sustain an elevated level of compliance and awareness at all times, to help in minimizing the occurrence of various forms of enforcement actions.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

On a quarterly basis, the Fort Lewis Commanding General presents an Environmental Stewardship Award to the unit or activity that has demonstrated an impressive inspection record and excels in its environmental program. Two categories have been created: the Sustainment Award, designed for those organizations that have maintained an outstanding history of environmental compliance, and the Most Improved Award, which recognizes the organization that has made vast improvements, bringing the organization into compliance. Any organization that has displayed zero deficiencies during an internal compliance inspection may qualify to receive the installations Environmental Excellence Award presented by the Director of Public Works. For specific individuals who



have been rated as commendable during compliance inspections, citations, cash awards and Army Achievement Medals have been used to recognize exemplary performance of duty. As a result of the external ECAS conducted 4 to 12 Feb 2002, there were no negative findings relating to military units. Very few installations today within any major Army command excel to this level of minimizing potential enforcement actions. The internal inspection and assessment programs have been important contributors to this success.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE HORIZON

In order to further align the internal compliance assessment process with the external portion of ECAS, the ECIT, in a concerted effort with other environmental media Program Managers of the Environmental Natural Resources Division, is currently beginning to conduct installation-wide media compliance assessments on a monthly basis. One to two environmental media per the environmental assessment manual (the ECAS external protocol manual) will be used to assess the operations of Fort Lewis, to further ensure and enhance the internal environmental compliance posture of the installation. During the course of the entire year, all activities and organizations will be reviewed

to reinforce the importance of overall installation environmental sensitivity and awareness. Additionally, any new issues identified may be appropriately programmed to obtain the necessary resources required to correct deficiencies. This effort, combined with the current annual inspection team

approach, is focused on minimizing potential occurrences of federal or state enforcement actions (e.g., notices of violations, fines, penalties, etc.). Fort Lewis' efforts in building a sound internal environmental compliance program have received praise and support from the State of Washington's Department of Ecology.

CONTACT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

For more detailed information to determine how this process may fit your needs, contact Tom Curcio, Chief of the Environmental Compliance Inspection Team, Comm: (253) 966-1600, DSN: 347-1600; curciot@lewis.army.mil.



Tom Curcio, Chief of the Environmental Compliance Inspection Team

INSTALLATION COMPLIANCE PANEL

(Continued from page 9)

backed up by a strong environmental education program for environmental compliance officers and all the soldiers. All the success is recognized by a strong incentive program that recognizes unit and individual performance.

In the final analysis, the Army's environmental program exists at the installation. Thanks to individuals like Richard and Tom, we have a very successful one, and great examples to model on.

*In the event you want
a complete set of the
presentations from
the Sparks, NV,
WREO 2002
Army Roundup,
you may obtain a
copy of the CD
by contacting the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Technical Information
Center (TIC) at
(410) 436-1699.*

USAEC-WREO Will Publish Your Environmental Articles and Ideas in Our Newsletters

The Western Regional Environmental Office (WREO) of the U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC) is constantly on the watch for good news or success stories from your environmental and energy programs. These may be published in our REO quarterly newsletters, the USAEC *Environmental Update* and other media available to us for promotion. We serve you and other Army and DoD activities in your region by supporting the DoD/Army mission through coordination, communication and facilitation of regional issues and activities. The WREO's *Environmental Newsletter* alerts and educates Army personnel and other DoD activities and organizations within Regions 8, 9 and 10 on important and relevant issues. Articles include innovative technologies, methods of successful management, partnering sessions, success stories, lessons learned and upcoming events. The newsletter also informs federal, state and local regulators, and special interest groups about the Army and DoD positive presence. Additionally, the newsletters are provided to active major Army commands, the U.S. Army Reserve Command and Support Commands, Army National Guard Bureau and Army Corps of Engineers as well as various environmental staffs at Army Headquarters. In the event you have a news story or idea that you would like published in our newsletter, please contact our editor, Curt Williams at cwilliam@rma.army.mil; Comm. (303) 844-0952. We can publish your pre-written articles or help write and develop new ones from your information and ideas to cross-share your success. Thank you for considering using the WREO newsletter as a means to share and reach out to others.



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